

Deben Rural District Council.



Annual Report OF THE Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1959



C.H. IMRIE,
T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Hon. Surgeon to H.M. the Queen.

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The Chairman and Councillors,
Deben Rural District Council.

Madam Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present my fourteenth Annual Report on Health and Hygiene in the Rural District of Deben.

The statistical portion of the report supplies the information which is required by the Ministry of Health to be included and I have adopted once again a form of presentation similar to that of the previous year.

I would like to record my appreciation of the kindness and co-operation of both members and officers of the Council during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C.H. IMRIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

DEBEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health.

C.H. IMRIE, T.D., Q.H.S.,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

A.F. WARRANDER,
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

R.T.W. BEDFORD,
C.R.S.I.

H.P. SIMCO,
A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STATISTICAL MATTER

The population of the Rural District of Deben in mid 1959 was 32,730 according to the Registrar General's mid-year estimate. This represents an increase of over 1,700 in the year. Unfortunately, at the moment it is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy whether an influx of United States Air Force families is a major factor in the rise of population or whether the various attractions and amenities of the district are exerting a magnetic pull on the people of other areas. As the natural increase of population in the district, i.e. the births minus the deaths, only amounted to less than 10% of the total rise, we must look for the answer in some movement of population. When the census is held in 1961 we shall obtain a more definite answer to this question.

As in previous years we find that the Live Birth Rate when compared with that for the country as a whole was high and the Death Rates were exceptionally low.

It is perhaps of interest to note that of the total of 423 children born during the year to parents who reside in the district, only in approximately 40% did the birth actually take place within the district, the majority of the remainder being born in Ipswich. With regard to illegitimate babies however, the percentage of births taking place within the district was 24%.

It will be seen from the table of deaths of Infants under 1 year that the majority, i.e. 9 out of a total of 14 succumbed during the first 7 days, the most prevalent cause of death being prematurity. The survival of premature babies depends mainly on two factors; the degree of prematurity and the skilled attention which can be supplied. The district nurses have at their disposal extra equipment for dealing with this condition even in the more remote areas, while at the various maternity units throughout the county there are also facilities for the handling of premature cases.

An analysis of the causes of death during 1959 revealed a pattern which conformed fairly closely to that of previous years, vide page 12. Once again diseases associated with the heart and circulation account for more than half of the deaths (57%). Next follows the malignant diseases of various types and situations (16%). In this latter group it is interesting to note the distribution according to sex. Of 60 deaths certified as due to malignancy, only 20 were females.

Deaths from violence, including accidents numbered 22 which is slightly down on the previous year.

As a cause of death the infective diseases have ceased to be a problem. It will be seen from the table on page 12 that only two such deaths were certified during the year. This improvement is, of course, to be expected in an age in which the control of the dangerous infections is attaining some degree of efficiency.

Birth and death rates are, generally speaking, of definite although limited use in estimating the general health of the population. Unfortunately there is no really reliable numerical yardstick for measuring health because while health presupposes an absence of disease, it is something more than merely a negative state. It is a positive condition in which the various components, spiritual, mental and physical are in harmony with each other and with the general environment. Thus it will be appreciated that although attempts may be made to measure certain aspects of health we must always realise the limitations of our figures and that they are only rough indications of the state of wellbeing of the community.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

Statutory notifications of infectious disease during 1959 totalled 149. Of these, 96 were measles while of the remainder whooping cough (11), scarlet fever (19) and pneumonia (14) were the most numerous. Over all, approximately 86% were pre school or school children.

The total number of 149 was, with the exception of one year (1954), the lowest for the past 10 years and may perhaps reflect the benefits of a memorable summer.

It will be observed that in the main the infectious diseases which were notified were largely diseases of childhood, and are on the whole not conditions of serious importance except for their nuisance value.

It is now some 70 years since the introduction of the statutory notification of certain of the infectious diseases. This measure was started with the prime object of securing early reporting of the occurrence of an outbreak of infection so that prompt measures might be initiated to contain the infection and prevent its wider transmission throughout the community. During the past few years however, the picture presented by the infective diseases in the community has altered materially and it is now a moot question whether certain of the diseases which figure largely on the list really do demand notification.

It will I think be agreed that notification of the more serious infections such as smallpox, typhoid and poliomyelitis must be retained. But year by year we find that 70 - 80% of our notifications relate to cases of measles and whooping cough and from the preventative point of view little use can be made of individual notifications except as a means of measuring the progress of an outbreak. The mode of transmission of these two diseases is clear and all that lacks to enable control to be effected is some means of combating the organism causing the disease. It is, therefore, possible to make out a reasonable case for discontinuing the notification of measles and whooping cough in its present form at least. Again,

there are some diseases such as pneumonia and erysipelas which have in recent years ceased to be a Public Health problem and probably do not warrant the expenditure of time by the practitioner and money by the local authority entailed in notification.

Apart from the control of transmissible diseases notification serves a secondary purpose which is coming more into prominence, and that is as a basis of statistical research into the etiology of these diseases, but the diseases which are at present most in need of research of this type are not on the list and I would suggest that much information might be amassed about the rheumatic group of complaints, congenital defects, and the malignant diseases if some form of notification was adopted.

The system of notification is good and in the past has been and still is a most useful tool, but I would suggest that the time has arrived when it needs a critical appraisal to see if in the light of modern conditions any changes are needed.

Tuberculosis, which for so long was a major health problem has in recent years come more and more under control and we can now look forward to a time in the foreseeable future when it will become a rarity. In the Rural District even with the most energetic case finding campaigns the number of ascertained cases on the list has fallen and it is noteworthy that during the year there were no deaths with Tuberculosis as a primary cause.

Milk from tuberculosis cows has in the past been a frequent source of human infection. This danger however, has now been largely eliminated. The milk from goats, on the other hand, can still be a potential carrier of tuberculosis.

During the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 the East Suffolk Community X Ray Survey Unit visited the district and over two thirds of the available population were X rayed. The results suggested that there is no considerable pool of undetected infection in the community and that the present methods of ascertainment are effective. An additional benefit which arises from the X ray surveys is that many pathological conditions of the heart and lungs of a non-tuberculosis nature are brought to light, enabling treatment to be instituted at an early stage.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and also tetanus has continued under the Local Health Authority Scheme.

HOUSING

Although in 1959 there was still a lively demand for houses throughout the district, from the Public Health point of view the situation had lost much of its post-war urgency. This demand would seem to vary from parish to parish depending on such factors as proximity to employment, transport facilities and other amenities. In some ways it is unfortunate for the indigenous population that so many American Air Force families cannot be housed in the Married Quarters and have to rent accommodation around this and the surrounding districts. This means that the demand for houses with good amenities is much greater than it would otherwise be.

The modernisation of council houses continued and by the end of the year 1,006 of the 1,258 council houses had a proper flush toilet while a further 145 had an indoor water supply. This leaves 107 houses with an outdoor water supply by means of a standpipe. Eight of this group are at present being modified to receive an internal supply and a further 17 will be connected in the near future.

Slum Clearance has now eliminated most of the black spots, but there still remains a number of properties which require further attention to bring them up to standard. For statistics on this subject see page 19.

The hatted camps which did such yeoman service in the post-war years have now attained an age and state which warrants dispensing with their services at the earliest opportunity. By the end of the year there were still 65 of these dwellings in occupation. This figure will, of course, be reduced in 1960.

The use of caravans as all-the-year-round dwellings seems to be on the general increase throughout the country and they present a problem from the health angle which has to be faced. In previous reports I have drawn attention to the problem and pointed out that vehicles of this type have certain inherent drawbacks when used as permanent dwellings especially where children are involved. It is true that these objections can in many cases be largely overcome by strict care and attention to the basic principles of hygiene, but this does not necessarily mean that these objections are generally eliminated. Residential caravans in the district totalled 195 on 4 main sites with a further 30 caravans dedicated to holiday use only.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

With the increased availability of mains water throughout the district, the question of the disposal of waste water becomes more urgent. The method of choice of course is to install a sewage works where complete treatment can be provided and the comparatively innocuous effluent can then be disposed of into a suitable watercourse or stream. While this method entails some expense to install and maintain, it has the advantage that it is efficient and provides a good margin of safety from the health point of view.

During 1959 the preliminary arrangements for the Orford scheme went ahead and work has in effect started this year.

Planning of the scheme to sewer Kesgrave and Rushmere continued as did the scheme for Melton parish. With regard to this latter scheme I am still strongly of the opinion that the needs of the area could best be served by having one treatment and disposal installation for the common use of Melton and Woodbridge.

WATER SUPPLY

The Council's Waterworks, with assistance from certain outside undertakings in the marginal areas, supplies indoor piped water to 5,614 houses in the district. In addition to this a further 989 are served by outside stand-pipes.

This gives a total of rather more than 70% of all types of dwellings which are in receipt of a mains supply. Of the remaining 30% of houses the water is derived in the majority from shallow wells sunk in the crag and a number from chalk bores.

The mains water has maintained a satisfactory standard of purity although the high iron content is at times a drawback. The removal of the iron at source has proved a welcome measure. The quantity of water available is far greater than the requirements of the district and the amount delivered depends on the capacity of the pumping machinery which is, however, quite adequate for all normal requirements.

The figure of 252,660,000 gallons pumped during 1959 (see page 22) represents an increase of 33.3% more than the previous year.

Apart from the higher figures occasioned by sustained development in the South West Region (Kesgrave, Rushmere etc.) the main cause of the increase in consumption must be attributed to the indiscriminate use of garden hoses during the prolonged dry spell. The highest output was during the month of June when 25,090,000 gallons were pumped. This was a monthly record for the Council's Undertaking.

During the year the pumping main from Tuddenham Pumping Station to Swilland Water Tower was successfully cleaned, thus giving a supply of improved quality along the route of this main. A similar scheme is in hand to clean the dead ends off the pumping main and also in the parish of Wickham Market.

A project to provide for the softening of the water produced from the Tuddenham and Pettistree sources has been prepared and if carried out should be an asset.

The quality of water drawn from the shallow wells throughout the district varies greatly, as might be expected. This type of supply is very susceptible to the vagaries of climate and can easily become polluted. Every encouragement is given to owners to connect to the mains where the wells have proved unsatisfactory. The chalk bores on the other hand as a rule deliver a water of a very high standard of purity.

GENERAL AMENITIES

The peace and quiet of the countryside is proverbial, but does it really exist? It is the dream and ambition of many a tired urban dweller to retire to a little place in the country away from the noise, the fumes and the rush and bustle of towns.

The post war years have seen a vast change in the country environment. Agricultural sprays and diesel fumes are often the dominant odours, while the lowing of herds and the murmuration of doves are drowned in the roar of jet aircraft and the clatter of machinery of various purposes. The country lanes, once so safe for the young and the aged, are filled with processions of vehicles of all types and increasing lethal potential.

Although all these intrusions into the life of the country have their irritating aspects we must recognise that they are part of our mechanical age and are here to stay. At the moment they probably do little or no immediate harm to the

majority, but I feel that the future is uncertain if mechanisation is carried on at the same rate as during the past decade.

Noise of high intensity and long duration can produce effects on health and efficiency. It can cause irritation, anxiety and loss of sleep. Concentration can be impaired and the body shows fatigue earlier.

The use of potent and often very lethal chemicals in agriculture has become well established. While their immediate effect is beneficial in the particular context of their application, I feel dubious about the long-term secondary effects of some of these measures. The human race benefits from the activities of a host of smaller creatures of various types and in many cases these are being killed off along with the less beneficial type.

Among the amenities in our district the waterways and beaches must rank high and the maintenance of a good standard of hygiene and cleanliness is essential to their full enjoyment. Periodic examination of these areas has been carried out and bacteriological tests of the water has shown no cause for anxiety.

RADIATION HAZARDS

The proposal to erect a nuclear power station on the coast at Sizewell has been widely discussed and as far as can be ascertained at the moment the scheme is due to come into function in 1965. Meantime, as the site lies near the boundary of our district, I have maintained touch with the appropriate authorities so that the results of any preliminary tests which are likely to have a bearing on health in this area may be available.

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"Public Health is not only a matter of physical controls and the provision of services. It is the responsibility of the people themselves for it is their individual and collective behaviour which decides the issue."

Dr. A.J. Dalzell-Ward.

STATISTICS

GENERAL

Population (Registrar General's Estimate for Mid. 1959)	32,730
Area of District in acres	109,391
Density of population - persons per acre	0.29
Number of inhabited houses at 31.12.59	9,177
Average number of persons per house	3.5
Rateable Value of District	£303,112
Sum represented by Penny Rate - Estimated 1959/60	£1,115
Actual	£1,300

VITAL STATISTICS

Summary covering five years

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Population	29,200	29,520	29,620	31,000	32,730
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	13.56	15.54	15.02	16.96	15.79
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.27
General Death Rate per 1,000 population	13.3	14.6	13.5	12.6	11.45
Infantile Death Rate (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births	15.1	21.79	13.4	30.4	27.07

POPULATION

Registrar General's mid year estimates over 10 years:

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
27030	27850	27950	28340	28430	29200	29520	29620	31000	32730

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	249	245	494
Illegitimate	13	10	23

517

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 15.79
 Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population with comparability factor 18.79
 Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales 16.5

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population for 10 years:

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
15.5	15.1	13.5	15.03	16.32	13.56	15.54	15.02	16.96	15.79

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	-	-	-

9

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live Births 17.40
 Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births for England
 and Wales..... 20.7
 Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population ... 0.27

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population for 10 years: (Corrected)

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
0.14	0.18	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.27

DEATHS (ALL CAUSES)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
205	170	375

Death Rate 11.4 per 1,000 population - with comparability factor ... 8.0
 Death Rate for England and Wales 11.6

DEATHS (ALL CAUSES) Continued.

Death Rate per 1,000 population for 10 years:

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
12.6	11.5	11.4	11.9	13.1	13.3	14.6	13.5	12.6	11.4

Deaths of infants under 1 year

Number of Deaths over a period of 5 years:					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.
Legitimate	2 4	5 4	5 1	12 4	8 6
Illegitimate	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -
Total	2-4	5-5	5-1	12-4	8-6

Infantile Death Rate 1959

All infants per 1,000 live births 27.07

All infants per 1,000 live births England and Wales .. 22.0

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 28.3

Causes of death in infants under 1 year

	1 - 7 days	1 wk.- 1 mnth.	1-6 mnths	over 6 mnths
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	1	1	-	-
Pneumonia	1	2	2	-
Prematurity	6	-	-	-
Total:	9	3	2	-

Situation where death took place.

Hospital: 12

Home: 2

Code No.	Causes of Death	Causes of Death		1959	1958
		Male	Female		
1.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1	2	-
2.	Other forms of tuberculosis	-	-	-	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	2
4.	Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	5	1	6	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	13	1	14	10
12.	Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	4	4	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	3	3	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	11	33	31
15.	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	1	-	1	-
16.	Diabetes	2	2	4	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	22	37	61
18.	Coronary disease, angina	41	23	64	53
19/20	Heart diseases	38	43	81	86
21.	Other diseases of circulatory system	13	14	27	23
22.	Influenza	1	2	3	6
23.	Pneumonia	13	11	24	22
24.	Bronchitis	8	2	10	5
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-	3	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	3	5	1
29.	Hypertrophy of prostate	1	-	1	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	1
31.	Congenital malformations	-	1	1	7
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	17	28	35
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	5	5
34.	All other accidents	7	7	14	17
35.	Suicide	1	1	2	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1	-
		<u>205</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>393</u>

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

Monthly Notification of Notifiable Disease

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Measles	15	6	1	3	6	16	5	18	3	2	5	16	96
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	-	5	19
Whooping Cough	3	1	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	11
Pneumonia	5	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	5
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
													149

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

- (a) Total number of Outbreaks - 1
- (b) Total number of cases - 1
- (c) Number of deaths - Nil
- (d) Organisms or agents responsible - Salmonella typhi-murium
- (e) Foods involved - Unknown

The person in this case was a schoolgirl aged 12 who was taken ill on the last few days of the Summer vacation. No other member of the family was involved and investigation failed to reveal any apparent cause of the outbreak.

Notifiable Disease - Age Distribution

	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Unknown	Total
Measles	3	12	14	45	19	-	-	3	96
Scarlet Fever	-	1	2	13	3	-	-	-	19
Whooping Cough	-	-	4	2	3	1	1	-	11
Pneumonia	1	-	1	3	-	2	7	-	14
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	5
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
									149

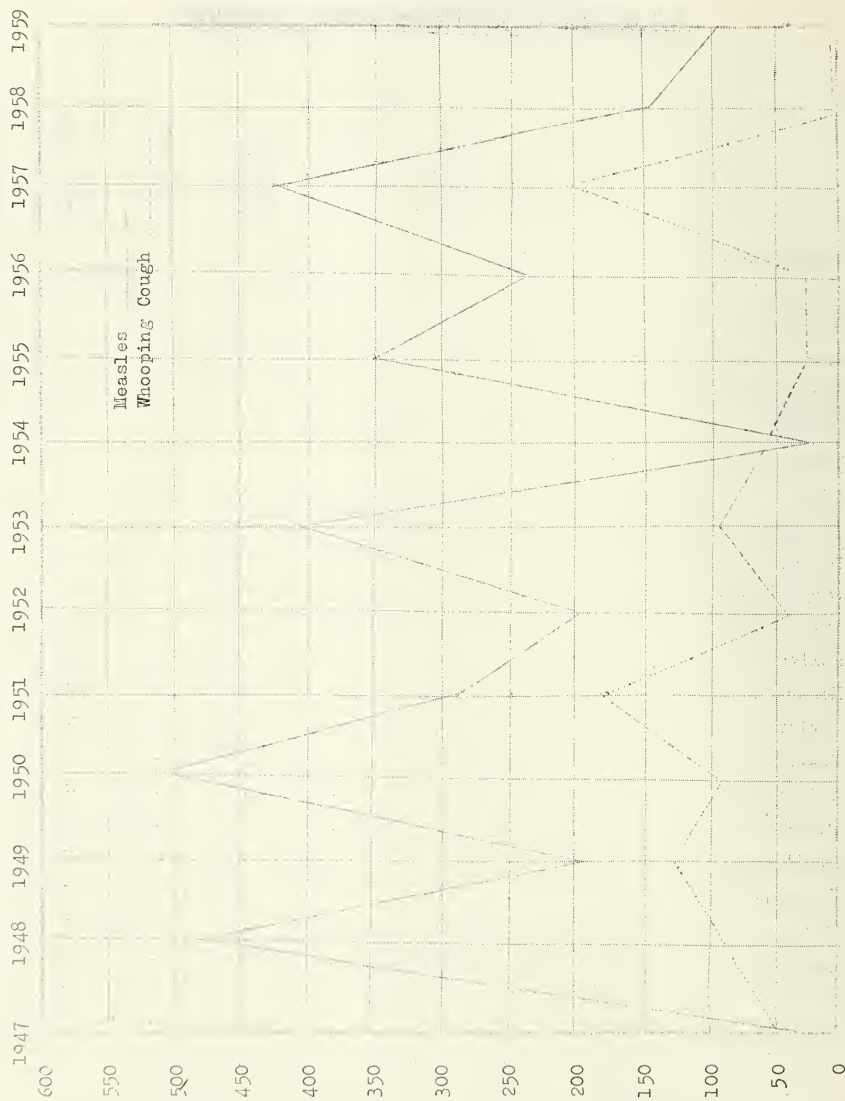
Totals for past five years

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Measles	96	147	473	233	366
Scarlet Fever	19	22	7	9	9
Whooping Cough	11	9	217	31	29
Pneumonia	14	24	28	10	15
Erysipelas	1	4	-	5	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	14	4	14	1
Dysentery	2	1	6	9	25
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	10	12
Food Poisoning	1	1	3	2	8
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	149	222	738	324	470

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY PARISHES.

	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas
Bealings Lt.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bredfield	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bromeswell	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bucklesham	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charsfield	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Clopton	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Culpho	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Eyke	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hacketon	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kesgrave	27	2	4	1	-	-	-	-
Letheringham	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martlesham	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Melton	8	3	1	4	3	-	-	-
Monewden	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nacton	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Newbourne	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pettistree	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Playford	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Rendlesham	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rushmere	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Trimley	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuddenham	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ufford	7	6	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wickham Market	6	1	-	-	2	-	-	1
Witnesham	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	96	19	11	14	5	2	1	1

The Annual Fluctuation of Measles & Whooping Cough



Notifiable Disease - Tuberculosis

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Number on Register at Jan.1st 1959	78	73	19	28	198
Number notified during the year	6	7	1	1	15
Number restored to register after removal in a previous period	-	-	-	-	-
Number otherwise than by notification	5	3	-	1	9
Number removed from register during the year	14	15	2	2	33
Number remaining on 31st December, 1959	75	68	18	28	189

Analyses of Notifications

<u>Pulmonary</u>	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65	Total
Male:	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	2	3	11
Female:	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	3	-	10
Total	-	-	1	-	8	3	1	5	3	21

<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65	Total
Male:	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Female:	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3

Tuberculosis - Continued

Analyses of Non-Pulmonary Cases added to Register

Genito-Urinary	1
Kidneys	2
	<u>3</u>

Occupation of cases added to Register

	<u>Primary Notifications</u>	<u>Otherwise than by notification</u>
Housewife	7	3
Milk Marketing Board Officer	-	1
Policeman	1	-
Motor Driver	1	-
Schoolchild	1	-
Pensioner	1	-
Electrician	1	-
Company Director	-	1
Unknown	3	4
	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>

Reasons for removal from Register

Recovered	17
Left District	11
Died - T.B.	-
Died - Other causes	5
	<u>33</u>

The two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis included in the Causes of Death on page 12 were found to be persons not normally resident in this district.

HOUSING

Statistics for 1959

Number of inhabited houses in the District at 31.12.59	9177
Average number of persons per house	3.5
Number of new houses completed by Local Authority during the year	20
Total of post war Council Houses completed to 31.12.59	900
Private buildings completed during 1959	211
Number of Improvement Grants approved during the year:	
Discretionary -	50
Standard -	47
Number on Waiting List for Council Houses at 31.12.59	360

Hutted Camps

<u>Camps</u>	<u>Approved for</u>	<u>Expired</u>	<u>Huts in use</u>
Trimley	10 years	1957	22
Ufford	10 years	1958	43

General Inspection

(a) Total number of houses inspected during the year for all purposes	134
(b) Total number of houses found to be unsatisfactory	117
(c) Number of houses still occupied for human habitation in respect of which demolition or clearance orders have been made	19

Housing Repairs

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	19
Number of scheduled (1955) unfit houses rendered fit	17

Clearance Areas

Number of Clearance Orders made	2
Number of properties involved in Clearance Orders	14
Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of Clearance Orders	2

Individual Houses

Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	10
Number of dwellings demolished as a result of Demolition Orders	8
Number of dwellings demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure	4
Number of dwellings in respect of which or part of which Closing Orders were made (Section 12 Housing Act, 1936)	2
Number closed under Local Government (Misc.Provisions) Act, 1953	Nil
Number of families rehoused from unfit houses	3

MAINS WATER SUPPLY BY PARISHES

Parish	Direct to Houses.	Estimated pop. served.	By Stand- pipe.	Estimated pop. served.
<u>Deben R.D.C. Waterworks.</u>				
Alderton	64	224	12	42
Bawdsey	20	70	21	73
Bealings Gt.	28	98	6	21
Bealings Lt.	61	213	3	10
Blaxhall	54	189	29	101
Boulge	3	10	10	35
Boyton	43	150	6	21
Bredfield	43	150	44	154
Iromeswell	28	98	19	66
Burgh	26	91	15	52
Butley	28	98	24	84
Campsea Ashe	46	161	27	94
Capel St. Andrew	10	35	5	17
Charsfield	52	182	37	129
Chillesford	3	10	16	56
Clopton	63	220	27	94
Creetingham	15	52	15	52
Culpho	4	14	3	10
Dallinghoo	38	133	12	42
Debach	14	49	13	45
Eyke	46	161	11	38
Gedgrave	4	14	-	-
Grundisburgh	182	637	78	273
Hasketon	68	238	23	80
Hollesley	75	262	27	94
Hoo	11	38	5	17
Kesgrave	977	3419	2	7
Martlesham	240	840	30	105
Melton (part)	3	10	5	17
Monewden	7	24	11	38
Orford	146	511	25	87
Otley	87	304	71	248
Pettistree	25	87	13	45
Playford	23	80	5	17
Purdis Farm	112	392	1	3
Rendlesham	14	49	6	21
Rushmere	600	2100	21	73
Shottisham	21	73	13	45
Sudbourne	44	154	10	35
Sutton	44	154	11	38
Swilland	22	77	20	70
Tuddenham	54	189	24	84
Tunstall	45	157	47	164
Ufford	154	539	32	113
Westerfield (part)	1	3	2	7
Wickham Market	310	1085	77	269
Witnesham	108	378	46	161

Parishes served by undertakings other than Deben.

Parish	Direct to Houses.	Estimated pop. served.	By stand- pipe.	Estimated pop. served.
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Ipswich C.B. Waterworks.

Foxhall (part)	4	14	-	-
Nacton (part)	3	10	-	-
Westerfield (part)	25			

The Felixstowe and District Water Co.

Brightwell	2	7	-	-
Bucklesham	41	143	-	-
Falkenham	46	161	-	-
Foxhall (part)	18	63	-	-
Hemley	8	28	-	-
Kirton	144	504	-	-
Levington	26	91	14	49
Nacton	34	119	4	14
Newbourn	98	343	-	-
Trimley St. Mary	293	1025	-	-
Trimley St. Mart.	304	1064	-	-
Waldringfield	82	287	11	38

Woodbridge Waterworks.

Melton	420	1470	-	-
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Water sampling in 1959

Number of samples

(a) Main supplies

Deben R.D. Eastern Area	(Pettistree)	4
S.W. Area	(Tuddenham Springs & Bores Mixed)	3
N. Regional	(Tuddenham Bores)	9
Woodbridge U.D.		2
Ipswich C.B.		2
Felixstowe U.D.		3
		<u>23</u>

(b) Private supplies examined

Repeat samples	104
	22
	<u>126</u>

Results of Analyses

(a) Samples from Mains Supplies	- Satisfactory	22
ditto	- Unsatisfactory	1
Samples from Private supplies	- Satisfactory	58
ditto	- Unsatisfactory	68
		<u>149</u>

WATER SUPPLY - Continued

Nitrate and Bacteriological Examinations

Total number of supplies sampled	-	66
Satisfactory Bacteriologically and Nitrate	-	23 (34.9%)
Unsatisfactory	-	13 (19.7%)
" " only	-	16 (24.2%)
" Nitrate only	-	14 (21.2%)

WATER ABSTRACTION

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
January:	17,416,000	15,121,000
February:	20,362,000	14,081,000
March:	17,640,000	15,320,000
April:	18,349,000	15,794,000
May:	21,679,000	17,505,000
June:	25,090,000	18,201,000
July:	23,718,000	18,033,000
August:	20,692,000	17,665,000
September:	22,444,000	13,184,000
October:	21,888,000	17,014,000
November:	21,858,000	17,181,000
December:	21,524,000	16,564,000
	252,660,000	195,663,000
Average:	692,219 gallons per day	536,063 gallons per day

It is interesting to note that in June the average was 836,333 gallons per day.

Tappings to the Mains, 1959.

Eastern Area:	53
South Western Area:	179
North Regional:	28
Western Area:	30
Waldringfield:	3
Nacton:	17
Hemley:	1
Levington:	2

313

There were no samples taken for chemical analysis from the Council's Mains during 1959.

FOOD

MILK AND DAIRIES

Number of registered dairies in the District - 12

Licences issued for designated milk during the year as follows:-

	<u>"T.T."</u>	<u>"Pasteurised"</u>	<u>"Sterilised"</u>
Dealer's Licences	13	11	-
Supplementary "	8	9	2

Number of premises registered under Section 14 - Food and Drugs Act, 1936

- (1) Ice Cream - Manufacture - Nil
Storage or sale only - 89
- (2) Sausages, preserved food etc. - 5

FOOD CONDEMNATICTIONS

18 lbs. Corned Beef 1,400 lbs. Lemon Curd
3 lbs. Cheese Spread 11,520 lbs. Jam
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs New Zealand Lamb

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

Meat: Incinerator

Other Foods: Incinerator and Refuse Tip

List of Shops etc. in the District which deal in Food

General Stores	64	Fish Fryers	10
Bakers and Confectioners	7	Cafes	8
Butchers	12	Licensed Premises	62
Grocers	18	Off Licences	2
Greengrocers	5	Sweets and Tobacco	10
Fishmonger	1		

Inspections made to food premises - 91

Premises found to be unsatisfactory - 5

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	360	79	19	1719	2803	-
Number inspected	360	79	19	1719	2803	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	2	2	3	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	65	25	1	209	683	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	18.0	31.6	15.8	12.3	24.5	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	10	-	-	143	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.55	12.7	-	-	5.1	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total inspections for five years = 22,025

<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
2628	4032	5059	5326	4980

RODENT CONTROL

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for the year ended 31st. December, 1959

	Type of Property			
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Others (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)
Number of Properties inspected as a result of:				
(a) Notification	-	287	15	302
(b) Survey under the Act	12	574	19	605
Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	161	1014	61	1236
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:				
(a) Rats	4	15	8	27
Major				
Minor	8	-	7	15
(b) Mice				
Major	1	2	2	5
Minor	-	6	2	8
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	12	414	15	441
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	46	462	22	530
Number of "Block" Control schemes carried out	-	16	-	16

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	8	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	43	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	6	3	-	-
Total:	83	54	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				In which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (s. 1)	5	5	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (s. 7) -					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	7	7	-	-	-
Total:	13	13	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948 (Contd.)

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list re- quired by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the council	No. of prosecu- tions for fail- ure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices Served	Prose- cutions
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
) Cleaning) and) Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	2	-	-	-	-	-

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